

Eötvös Lóránd University  
Faculty of Humanities

Master School of Linguistics

Hajnalka Firisz

**ПРЕЗВИСКА МАДЯРСКОГО ПОХОДЗЕНЯ  
ПРИ БАЧВАНСКО-СРИМСКИХ РУСИНОХ  
(HUNGARIAN ORIGIN SURNAMES AMONG THE BÁCS-SZERÉM RUTHENIANS)**

**THESIS**

Supervisor:

Dr. András Zoltán Dsc, university teacher

Budapest 2008

## 1. ABOUT THE TOPIC

The ancestors of the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians had lived in the Hungarian linguistic environment since the Hungarian Conquest. Before moving into Bácska in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the ancestors of the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians had been living in the Hungarian environment in the counties of Abaúj, Borsod, Szabolcs and South-Zemplén. After moving into Bács-Szerém, they had also got into the Hungarian linguistic environment, so from the time of the Hungarian-Ruthenian coexistence period we can talk about the Ruthenian-Hungarian and the Hungarian-Ruthenian linguistic connections. The Hungarian language had become the official language for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians (as it was an official language for the other Ruthenians who lived in the Historic Hungary) until the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century so until then existed the Hungarian-Ruthenian bilingualism. (After the establishment of the Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian Kingdom, there existed the Ruthenian-Serbian-Croatian and the Ruthenian-Croatian-Serbian bilingualism).

The first Hungarian loan-words came into the Ruthenian language during the first Slavic-Hungarian connections. Most of them were coming from the ancient Hungarian linguistic period which means that they had existed before the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The first Hungarian surnames for the Ruthenians which had been created this time, also prove the effect of the Hungarian language on Ruthenian. These names and the other loan-words give us proof about the Ruthenian-Hungarian bilingualism. Taking these evidences into consideration we come to the conclusion that the Hungarian surnames had been created by the ancient Bács-Szerém-Ruthenians in the Upper lands before their settling in Bácska. This means that those surnames belong to the early hungarisms in the Bács-Szerém Ruthenian language.

As the Ruthenians had been living at the Hungarian areas, the Hungarian language had high reputation. It had affected the Ruthenian language in three different ways:

1. by the Hungarian administration
2. by the everyday language connections
3. by the Ruthenian-Hungarian bilingualism (for the bilingual Ruthenians)

This type of bilingualism, where the Hungarian language was used as a second language in the Hungarian Monarchy, was a usual occurrence in the Historic Hungary.

Taking into consideration the fact that before and after their settling in Bácska, the Ruthenians had been always living in Hungary, I have examined the usage of the Ruthenian surnames as they had been domesticated in the Hungarian Monarchy, looking at the rules of the creation of the Slavic surnames. The emergence of the surnames in Hungary had started in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and finished at the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. This time the administration of the surnames was compulsory for the registration of the taxes according to the county family registers. This shows that the creation and usage of the family names were due to the red tape. It was essential for the administration of the inhabitants and the taxes in the Austrian- Hungarian Monarchy and Joseph II made it compulsory in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. More precisely, he made a law of the compulsory and stable usage of the family names in 1780. After this, in 1814, Ferenc I prohibited any changes of surnames without special ministry permissions. This leads us to the conclusion that most of the Ruthenian surnames had been created in the Upper Northern Hungary when all the Ruthenians lived there and also to the way how the forms of the family names had implanted and their usage had spread. Furthermore, we can see how the forms of the surnames had been inherited before the moving of the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians into Bácska which is also true for the Hungarian rooted surnames as well.

## **2. TOPIC AND AIM OF THE THESIS**

The creation of the binominal anthroponyms is in a strong relation with the historic, social and economic situation when the second part of the anthroponyms – the family names – had been created and that time, their usage had become popular. That is why they should be examined from the aspect of their social, ethical, demographic and sociological aspects. I was also trying to follow these aspects for my thesis of the Hungarian origin family names among the Bács- Szerém Ruthenians.

Their usage had spread and stabilized from the 13<sup>th</sup> until the 18<sup>th</sup> century when these forms of family names appeared in Hungary. During this time, the forms of the Hungarian origin family names in the Ruthenian language had been going through several adaptations like the other Hungarian origin loan-words. These adaptations were mostly some kind of phonetical and morphological changes which caused other phonetic and morphologic changes. In the Hungarian monarchy, the development of the binominal antroponyms and the creation of the family names had been finished by the 17<sup>th</sup> century on every social layer (nobility, citizens and peasants).

In connection with this, I would like to emphasize that this way of naturalization, which is typical for the Hungarian names of the peasants, had also taken place among family names of the Ruthenian peasants. When this process was in progress, they had been living in the area of the Historic Hungary and they composed the majority of the Ruthenian population. This is mostly typical for the Hungarian origin surnames for the Ruthenians.

The binominal Hungarian antroponyms and the stabilization of the surnames for the people who lived in Hungary had also had an effect on the Ruthenians as well. The stabilization of the surnames passed off earlier in Hungary than in Russia (over the Carpathian areas where the Ruthenians came from to the Historic Hungary). In Russia usage of the family names for the peasants was only permitted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Russia, the usage of the family names had begun in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was only permitted for the upper classes and it spread from the western part of the country to the eastern parts. This means that those Ruthenians who came from the Russian areas into Hungary had no family names or the binominal names were not widespread yet. These are the reasons which affected the way how these surnames had naturalized and how they had adopted morphologically among the Bács- Szerém Ruthenians. We can also see by these facts the naturalization of the Hungarian origin family names for the Ruthenians who lived in the Hungarian Monarchy. This was one of the main reasons why I began to examine the Hungarian origin family names and cognomens which applied for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians and also these Hungarian loan-words which had been adopted in a certain historic, social and economic situation.

The family names magyarizing in Hungary had started in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it had become a common issue countrywide. The first big wave

happened in 1848 and 1849, the second was at the time of the dualism between 1867 and 1896 and the third wave came in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century between the two world wars. There were several reasons for magyarizing the family names. At that time the Hungarian Monarchy was flourishing economically and socially and in order to belong to this social class the common tried to assimilate into this atmosphere by implementing these family names. So making these family names 'more Hungarian' was actually some kind of social investment for them. Magyarization of surnames and assimilation of alogenic people were characteristic for alogenic youth who had moved to the capital from the countryside and they had to assimilate into this new atmosphere. Most of the Ruthenian population belonged to peasantry and that is why they weren't motivated to change their names. So it can be claimed that those Hungarian origin surnames were not naturalized in the before mentioned period. Members of the Ruthenian nationality mostly did not take part in any of the magyarizing waves. Firstly, the German origin population and the Jews had made their names more Hungarian between 1850 and 1910. Among the Slavic peoples, the Slovaks had mostly changed their names after the Hungarian ones.

In my thesis I was doing phonetic, morphologic and etimologic researches about the Hungarian origin surnames and cognomens among the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians. I was trying to highlight their way of creation and motivation and also that this was a natural progress caused by as a result of the Ruthenian-Hungarian bilingualism. This means that this phenomenon was a result of the effect of the Hungarian language on the Ruthenian language. And this was the result of the coexistence of the two nations. On the basis of the analysis I have tried to highlight that the Hungarian origin family names among the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians (as among other Ruthenians) represent an areal linguistic phenomenon which appeared as a result of the Hungarian-Ruthenian cultural and social coexistence in the area where they lived together for long centuries.

### 3. ABOUT THE METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS IN EXAMINING SURNAMES AND COGNOMENS

I collected the Hungarian origin names which were popular among the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians from M.M.Ойску's *Руски презвиска и назвиска у Југославиї*. In my thesis I was examining 299 surnames and 66 cognomens.

The Hungarian origin surnames which I was investigating in my thesis are the followings:

<i>Абодич,</i>	<i>†Бароти,</i>	<i>†Бодонї,</i>	<i>Гаргаї,</i>
<i>Абодї,</i>	<i>†Бата,</i>	<i>Бодянець,</i>	<i>†Гегедиш,</i>
<i>Аладич,</i>	<i>†Берег,</i>	<i>†Болвари,</i>	<i>Гайдук,</i>
<i>Алекси,</i>	<i>Берек,</i>	<i>Бораї,</i>	<i>Горняк-Данко,</i>
<i>Андич,</i>	<i>Беречан</i>	~	<i>Бочкор,</i>
<i>Апро,</i>	<i>Беретян,</i>	<i>Будински,</i>	<i>†Гадняї,</i>
<i>Арва,</i>	<i>†Беринь,</i>	<i>Буша,</i>	<i>Гаднянски,</i>
<i>Арвай,</i>	<i>†Бернадт,</i>	<i>†Вадаси,</i>	<i>Гажо,</i>
<i>Арвальчик,</i>	<i>Берци,</i>	<i>Вадаски,</i>	<i>Гайдош,</i>
<i>†Арновски,</i>	<i>Бесерминї,</i>	<i>Варга,</i>	<i>Гача,</i>
<i>†Баголь,</i>	<i>Бесерминьски,</i>	<i>†Вашархелї,</i>	<i>†Гебде,</i>
<i>Баков,</i>	<i>Бики,</i>	<i>†Вашари,</i>	<i>†Герамбельски</i>
<i>Балаш,</i>	<i>Биреш,</i>	<i>Вашаш,</i>	<i>Герембелї,</i>
<i>Балащак,</i>	<i>Биркаш,</i>	<i>Вашкай,</i>	<i>Говля,</i>
<i>Балїнт,</i>	<i>†Богар,</i>	<i>Венчельовски,</i>	<i>Гоч,</i>
<i>Балог,</i>	<i>Бодваї,</i>	<i>Вереш,</i>	<i>Грайцар,</i>
<i>†Балтар,</i>	<i>Бодваньски,</i>	<i>Верпеци,</i>	<i>Губаш,</i>
<i>Барат,</i>	<i>Боднар,</i>	<i>Винаї,</i>	<i>†Гуляш,</i>
<i>Барач,</i>	<i>Боднарчик,</i>	<i>Виславски,</i>	<i>Дайко,</i>
<i>Барна,</i>	<i>†Боднарчук,</i>	<i>Гайнал,</i>	<i>Данчо,</i>

†Деак,	Ешток,	Ковач,	Малацко,
Демертер,	Калаї,	Колбас,	Маньош,
Дементрович,	Калмар,	Колошняї,	†Мартони,
†Демойки,	Капушински,	Кондаш,	†Мархак ~
†Дороцки,	†Катаницки,	Корпаш,	Маргак,
Дорокази,	Катона,	Кочиш,	Медєши,
Дудаш,	Качмарчик,	Кошарко,	Мезеї,
Дула,	Кашаї,	Крайцар,	Мелеї,
Дулч,	Кашовски,	†Кувєжди,	Микловш,
Дупо,	Кевєжди,	†Курти,	Михалько,
Дюранїн,	Керекярта,	Кучмаш,	Михальовски,
Дюрань,	†Керестури,	Куруц,	Молнар,
Дюраньов,	†Керестурик,	Лабош,	Монар,
†Жиповски,	†Керестурски,	Ланцош,	Мункачи,
Жирош,	Кетелеш,	Лацко,	Мученски,
†Збудински	Кечкеш,	†Леведняй,	Надь,
~†Збуцински	Кираль,	Лендєр,	Надьлукач,
~†Сбуцинь,	Киш,	†Липчай,	Надьмакаї,
Еделински,	Кишголи,	Ловас,	Надмитьо,
†Еден,	Кишґеци,	Маґоч,	Надьордя,
Ежденци ~	†Кишмаря,	†Маґяр ~	Надьлопов,
†Ижденци,	Кишмитро,	†Мадяр,	Надьфеї,
Емеди ~	Кишондер,	Мади,	†Нїритчански,
Емейди,	Кишпетьо,	Майорош,	†Нїрчак,
†Енчик ~	Кишрацик,	Макаї,	Нїряк,
†Єнчик,	Кишюгас,	Макиш,	Новта,
Ерделї,	Кишянокє,	†Малацканїн,	Нота,
Еслар,			

Няради,	Планкош,	Силаді,	Холошній,
Олах,	Провчи,	Такач,	Цибереї,
Орос,	Пушкаш,	Тамаш,	Цобор,
Паланчаї,	Рагаї,	†Томаш,	Чакан,
Палинкаш ~	†Рагіяш,	†Таран,	Чельовски,
Палєнкаш,	Радванї,	†Тарди,	Чижмар,
Пап,	Радвань,	†Татар,	Чобан,
Папандриш,	Рац,	Тимко,	Човс,
Папгаргаї,	Рацмиа,	Тоби,	†Чокан,
Папданко,	Рацпети,	Тодорович,	Чордаш,
Папданчо,	Ройко,	†Толнаї,	†Чореї,
Папдюрань,	Роташ,	†Томорски,	Шайтош,
Папдюрдес,	Рускаї,	Торжич,	Шандор,
Паплацко,	Сабадош,	Торма,	Шанта,
Папянко,	Сабо,	Тот,	Шарик,
†Папянски,	Сабол,	†Тусинко,	Шима,
†Парлаґи,	Сакач,	Уйфалуши,	Шимко,
Парошкаї ~	Салонски,	Фа,	Шовань,
Парошкai,	Салонтаї,	Фаркаш,	Шовань,
Пастовніцки,	†Салончански,	Феєш,	Шовш,
†Пельваш,	†Санич,	Фейди,	Югас,
Пельга,	Сегеди,	Фейса,	Югик,
†Петковски,	†Секе,	Фекете,	†Яков,
Петьо,	Сендерак,	†Фердош,	Янканїн,
Петко,	†Сенерак,	†Ференчак,	Янкань,
Петковски,	Сивч,	†Фигецки,	Янканьов,
†Пешта,	†Сюч,	Фирис,	Янчик



and the examined Hungarian origin cognomens:

<i>Андич,</i>	<i>Ґоля,</i>	<i>Льовчош,</i>	<i>Пулькаш,</i>
<i>Андришко,</i>	<i>Ґоч,</i>	<i>Макаїчка,</i>	<i>Сабадощик,</i>
<i>Бадарка,</i>	<i>Ґуляш,</i>	<i>Матяш,</i>	<i>Сабол,</i>
<i>Баґовчар,</i>	<i>Дайко,</i>	<i>Медєши,</i>	<i>Сегєши,</i>
<i>Берци,</i>	<i>Данко,</i>	<i>Мелеґ,</i>	<i>Такач,</i>
<i>Бетяр,</i>	<i>Данчо,</i>	<i>Мишка,</i>	<i>Тамацик,</i>
<i>Бириня,</i>	<i>Дюрко,</i>	<i>Мишкань,</i>	<i>Феркань,</i>
<i>Биялош,</i>	<i>Ержань,</i>	<i>Мишков,</i>	<i>Ферканїн,</i>
<i>Боголь,</i>	<i>Катольош,</i>	<i>Надьмишка,</i>	<i>Ферко,</i>
<i>Бругош,</i>	<i>Катончик,</i>	<i>Новта,</i>	<i>Ферчо,</i>
<i>Вереш</i>	~ <i>Кечкеш,</i>	<i>Няради,</i>	<i>Фунтош,</i>
<i>Верєши,</i>	<i>Кишмишка,</i>	<i>Палко,</i>	<i>Чорба,</i>
<i>Гатраш,</i>	<i>Корпаш,</i>	<i>Папянко,</i>	<i>Шайтош,</i>
<i>ґабор,</i>	<i>Лацкань,</i>	<i>Пельваш,</i>	<i>Шандор,</i>
<i>ґажі,</i>	<i>Лацканїн,</i>	<i>Пештика,</i>	<i>Шовань</i>
<i>ґали,</i>	<i>Лацко,</i>	<i>Пинтер,</i>	<i>Югас.</i>
<i>ґеци,</i>	<i>Лукач,</i>	<i>Пипаш,</i>	

As I have already mentioned I was treating the Hungarian origin surnames and cognomens among the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians as if a subgenus of the Hungarian loan-words. That is the reason why I was trying to give a more complex phonologic, morphologic and etymologic analysis.

### 3.1. Phonologic analysis

The Hungarian origin surnames and loan-words had gone through a lot of phonetic changes during the adaptations. These were more important phonetic changes in the case of the vowel changes in the vowels:

1.  $o > o$  or  $y$ ;
2.  $ó > o\text{œ}$  or  $o\text{ɲ}$  word-finally, or  $o\text{œ}$  in the middle of the word;
3.  $u, ú > y, \text{y}\text{œ}$ ;
4.  $a > a$ ;
5.  $á > a$ ;
6.  $i, í > u, \text{y}$  and  $\emptyset$  word-finally;
7.  $e > e, \text{e}$  and  $a$  word-finally;
8.  $é > u, e, \text{e}\text{y}$ ;
9.  $ő > e$ , sometimes  $o$ ;
10.  $ö > o\text{œ}$ ;
11.  $ü, \text{y} > y, u$  and
12.  $a > o$ .

The following vowels hadn't changed phonetically during the adaptations in the Hungarian origin surnames and cognomens:

1. palatal vowels:  $n, l$ ;
2. velar  $g$ ;
3.  $d$  and  $t$ ;
4.  $z$  and  $sz$ .

However there were some sound changes in the case of:

1.  $sz < c (U)$ ;
2.  $l$  is articulated palatally but in the Ruthenian language it is palatal-dental;

3. /- > l' - In the Hungarian language the 'ly' consonant has disappeared during the 17<sup>th</sup> century so the palatal consonant had become fricative 'j' (l' - > -j). This means that these hungarisms where this consonant can be found show us the old phonetic occurrences in the Hungarian consonant systems as in the Ruthenian language one can find лб (l')
4. The Hungarian long consonants had become short in the Ruthenian language as there are no geminatives in Ruthenian;
5. The Hungarian voiceless 'ch' had become voiced h (e) in the Ruthenian language (ch > h (e));
6. In the Hungarian loan-words there were some sound changes in the consonants because of the place of articulation;
7. In the adapted hungarisms in the Ruthenian language after the voiced consonants, the voiceless consonants had become voiced (k > g).

I explained all the above mentioned sound changes in the Hungarian origin family names and cognomens. When examining the phonetic changes I was mainly using the works of Istvan Udvari, Grammar of the Ruthenian language by Júlían Ramacs and also the works of Borbála Keszler and Ferenc Kiefer.

### 3.2. Morphological analysis

I put the surnames from the morphological point of view into the following branches:

1. family names from Hungarian nouns without suffixes;
2. family names from adjectives;
3. family names from Hungarian first names and nicknames;
4. family names from Hungarian folk and ethnic group names;
5. complex surnames;
6. surnames with Hungarian origin and Hungarian suffixes;
7. surnames with Hungarian origin but Slavic suffixes;

During the morphological investigations I was using the works of I. Kniezsa, the Carpathian surname dictionary by P. Csucska and Grammar of the Ruthenian language by J. Ramacs.

Using the onomastic reading of M. Hajdú and B. Kálmán, I grouped the Hungarian origin surnames of the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians into the following branches:

1. surnames from Hungarian first names;
2. surnames from geographic names: ojkonims, toponims, macro and microtoponyms;
3. surnames which were motivated by some kind of characteristics (inner or outer);
4. surnames which were motivated by profession names;
5. surnames which have been created from folk or ethnic group names;
6. surnames which are showing the social or financial status;
7. surnames from objects;
8. surnames from names of animals;
9. surnames from names of flowers;
10. surnames from measure and value names;
11. surnames from food names;

### 3.3. Etymological analysis

In the etymological analysis I was trying to go into details in showing origin of a word from which a Hungarian origin surname or cognomen had been created for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians. I was doing these researches with the help of the Hungarian and Slavic (which are in a close relation with Hungarian) Russian, Polish and Czech (which are not in a close relation with Hungarian) etymological dictionaries. I was also trying to show that those Hungarian words from which the surnames or the cognomens had been created exist in the language of the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians and in other Slavic languages as hungarisms. This reflects on

the Hungarian-Slavic linguistic connection so the effect of the Hungarian language on the Slavic ones. I was also using different Slavic dictionaries for this.

To show the place and the time so the origin of the examined surnames I also introduced the Hungarian origin surnames among the Ruthenians who lived on the other areas and I also introduced the old Hungarian surnames. For this I was using the following dictionaries: the Carpathian ( by P. Csucska), the Lemko ( by J. Rieger), the areas around Eperjes ( by M. Dujcsák) and the old Hungarian family names ( by M. Kázmér).

For the same reason, to show the place and time of the examined Hungarian origin surnames, I gave the names of the Ruthenian origin people from the past who lived the Upper lands where the ancestors of the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians most likely had been living before the moving into Bácska in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Here I was using the census of the year 1715 and Ferenc Rákóczi II and the “gens fidelissima” by Antal Hodinka.

Those methodologies and tools which I used in the morphologic and phonetic researches of the Hungarian origin surnames, I also used in the phonetic and morphologic research of the Hungarian origin cognomens.

#### **4. SUMMARY - RESULTS OF THE THESIS**

There are 594 surnames for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians. 50.3% so 299 from these are Hungarian origin. The cognomen origin family names are 186 from this 35.5% so 66 are Hungarian. By the phonetic, morphologic and etymologic researches about the Hungarian origin surnames and cognomens for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians, I can sum up the following results:

1. By the morphologic creation of the Hungarian origin surnames among the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians can be put into the following groups:

- a. surnames which had been created by adding suffixes. The number of these is 61, it is 20.4% of the whole Hungarian origin surnames,

- b. surnames which have been created by adding Slavic ( Ruthenian) suffixes.

There are 63 of these ( 21%) of the whole Hungarian origin surnames,

- c. The lexically Hungarian origin surnames which have been created without adding any suffixes - surnames from Hungarian nouns, adjectives, first names and Hungarian ojkonyms or toponims.

2. Among the Hungarian origin cognomens there are some (11) which have been created by adding suffixes - 16.6% from the total amount of the Hungarian origin cognomens and there are some (17) which have been created by adding Slavic suffixes - 25.6% of the whole Hungarian origin cognomens and there are a few which have been created without using any suffixes.

3. Among the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians one can find Hungarian origin surnames which cannot be found among the Ruthenians who live in other areas of Europe. Among the lexically Hungarian origin surnames there are 2 which have been created by adding the suffix (-няй) -†*Леведняй* и *Холошняй* and 1 surname by adding variant suffix (-няї - *Колошняї*). Comparing the surnames which are typical for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians to those lexically Hungarian origin surnames which cannot be found among the old Hungarian origin surnames, we come to the conclusion that those surnames had been created in the Ruthenian language uniquely. (*Гусош, Дорокази, Еслар, Нова и Нота, Паланчай, Петьо, Планкош, Фейди и Фейса*)

The complex family names create a whole unique morphological class ( 26) which is 8.67% of the whole Hungarian origin surnames (*Горнякданко, †Кишголи, Кишгеци, †Кишмаря, †Кишмитро, Кишондер, Кишпетьо, Кишрацик, Кишюгас, Кишянков, Надьлукач, Надьмакаї, Надьмитьо, Надьордя, Надьпопов, Папандриш, Папгаргаї, Папданко, Папданчо, Папдюрань, Папдюрдес, Паплацко, Папянко, †Папянски, Рацмишка, Рацпети*).

There is a significant number of those family names which have been created and stabilized in the Upper lands before the settling in Bácska. Those Hungarian origin surnames which also exist in the Preshov Region, the Lemko Region and in the Subcarpathian Region as well in the same or similar phonetic and morphologic form are also evidences for this. These surnames give 39.4% of the Hungarian origin

Bács-Szerém Ruthenian surnames (118 out of 299) - 21 for the Lemko Region, 67 in the Preshov Region and 93 in the Subcarpathian Region.

4. The cognomens are not official family names so it cannot be claimed for sure when these had been created or how long they have been in use. Out of the 186 Hungarian origin cognomens 94, so 50.5% have the same form or similar phonetic or morphologic variant as an official surname. This can be found also for the Ruthenians who live in other parts of Europe. 32 of these have Hungarian origins so these forms exist among the old Hungarian family names. This is 17.2% of the cognomens which exist as official surnames for the Ruthenians. The number of these cognomens among the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians is 20 - for the Preshov Region 7, for the Lemko Region 11 and for the Subcarpathian Region 26.

When naming the person or the family, the nation lived in mixed, bilingual communities so the name of the person, families could be created in both languages so probably they had dual names. This is the explanation for the parallel coexistence of the Hungarian and Ruthenian family name forms. It depended on certain situations in which one of them had become the official surname, the Hungarian or the Ruthenian form. 47 out of the 299 Hungarian origin surnames for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians have a Slavic form with the same meaning across (Central) Europe which is 15.7%, for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians (18) 6%, for the Subcarpathian Region Ruthenians (38) 12.7%, for the Preshov Region Ruthenians (34) 11.3% and for the Lemkos (23) 7.69% of the parallel Slavic origin family names

6. There are several Bács-Szerém Ruthenian families who have Hungarian origin family names and cognomens as well. There are 21 surnames like this for the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians which is 31.8% of the total amount of the Hungarian origin cognomens and 11.29% of the total amount of Hungarian origin cognomens. There are some Hungarian origin cognomens which are the names of the families who had Ruthenian origin surnames officially. The number of these cognomens among the Bács-Szerém Ruthenians is 49, 66 out of the Hungarian origin cognomens which is 26.3% of the total amount of the cognomens (185).

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUTHOR

1. *Мадярски слова у лексики языка бачванско-сримских Руснацох*. In: *Studia Ruthenica*, 13., Нови Сад: 2008, Дружтво за руски язык, литературу и културу, 185–191.
2. *Презвиска мађарского походзения при бачванско-сримских Руснацох - шлїди їх прешлосци (I)*, in Шветлосц, Нови Сад: 3/2008, НВУ "Руске слово", 342–350.
3. *Презвиска мађарского походзения при бачванско-сримских Руснацох - фонетични пременки (II)*. In: Шветлосц, Нови Сад: 4/2008, НВУ "Руске слово", 581–590.
4. *Презвиска мађарского походзения при бачванско-сримских Руснацох - шлїди їх прешлосци (III)*. In: Шветлосц, Нови Сад: 1/2009, НВУ "Руске слово", 76–90.
5. *Нє скруцујуци зоз главней драги (IV)*. In: Шветлосц, Нови Сад: 2/2009, НВУ "Руске слово", 272–277.
6. *Презвиска предкох бачванско-сримских Руснацох - шлїди зоз Горнїци (V)*. In: Шветлосц, Нови Сад: 3/2009, НВУ "Руске слово", 383–394.
7. *Презвиска мађарского походзения при бачванско-сримских Руснацох - фонетични и морфолоґийни пременки*. In: *Rusini/Rusnaci/Ruthenians*



(1745–2005), Vol 2, Нови Сад: 2009, Prometej - Filozofski Fakultet u Novom Sadu, KPD DOK, 248–272.

UNDER PUBLISH:

1. *Мађарски слова у лексики језика бачванско-сримских Русинох*. In: Studia Russica 23, Budapest: ELTE BTK 2009.
2. *Презвиска мађарског походазена при бачванско-сримских Русинох - морфологични пременки*. In: Studia Russica 23, Budapest: ELTE BTK 2009.

CONFERENCE LECTURES:

1. *Мађаризми у језику бачванско-сримских Русинох - фонетични пременки*. Balczky Emil Emlékkonferencia, Budapest, 2007.
2. *Magyar családnevek a bács-szerémi ruszinoknál - hangváltozások*. Magyar Névtudományi Konferencia, Balatonszárszó 2007.